Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

" The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY JAMES FULTON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

For a single copy, $2 00 in advance; $2 50, if not paid in six months, and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

We will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates:—

4 Copies, $6 50 per Annum, in advance.
8 " 12 00 " "
12 " 16 00

Agents forwarding us the names of 4 new subscribers, and becoming responsible for the amount, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square of fifteen lines, for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A reduction of one-third will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Business Cards, not exceeding six lines Five Dollars per, Annum.

The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is $3, invariably in advance.

Letters to the Editor, to receive attention, must be post-paid.

NEW PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

HAVING become the proprietor of the MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, we deem it due to ourselves, as well as to our readers, to state plainly the principles we are determined to support, and the line of conduct we intend to pursue in the management of the paper.

Fully convinced of the justice and expediency of the great principles and leading measures of the Democratic party, and firmly believing that with their success is intimately entwined the permanence and prosperity of our glorious Union, we shall ever be found giving them our warmest support and most sincere approval.

To state our views upon ALL the questions at issue, would far exceed the limits of a prospectus, and forms no part of our present design, neither do we intend, in this place, to enter into a lengthened exposition of our reasons for holding the opinions we entertain. We shall, therefore, refer briefly to only a few of the prominent and most exciting topics of discussion, which at present agitate the minds of the people throughout the Union:—The WAR, the WILMOT PROVISO, and the TARIFF Questions,—subjects, in themselves of the highest importance, and to the two first of which the present position of affairs has given a paramount and all-absorbing interest. Intimately, and as we believe, inseparably connected as these two questions are, a reference to one, will, in our opinion, necessarily include the other, we shall therefore refer to them together, endeavoring to compress what we have to say into as few words as possible:—

And first,—We are in favour of a speedy and *honorable* peace, and of a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the *best* and *only* practicable means of attaining this desirable result. Regarding the disgraceful proposition to withdraw our troops, dishonored and without indemnity, as a practical absurdity, the infamous responsibility of carrying which into effect, no party would dare to assume, we consider the Proviso as the only real matter which will enter into the final issue, and upon this we can have but one opinion:—That all territory admitted into the Union, shall be at full liberty to choose for itself, unshackled by any new restriction not imposed by the Constitution, and at war with the perfect equality which should exist between the several States composing our confederacy.

Fully agreeing with the principles of the present revenue Tariff, and perfectly convinced of the advantages to be derived from its practical operation, we shall strenuously oppose any attempt to alter it, so as to protect particular interests at the expense of the whole country, thus taxing the many for the benefit of the few, and laying burdens on the farming and planting interests, which they are wholly unable to bear.

But while we shall always be found ready and willing to support our principles, whenever we may feel called upon, we will never fill our paper with political discussions, so far as to deprive our readers of a useful and entertaining variety, or to the exclusion of other matters of more general interest. The news and literary departments shall receive stricter attention, and occupy a much larger space than formerly.

A carefully digested abstract of the current news of the week, a concise, but accurate synopsis of the proceedings of our State and National Legislatures, when in session, and a full and reliable report of the state of our own and the neighboring markets, will always be found in our columns.

Feeling deeply the necessity of prompt payments, and convinced that it is only by closely adhering to this rule ourselves, and insisting upon its rigid observance from others, that a paper can be properly sustained, we have resolved to offer the most liberal premiums as inducements to pre-payment, at the same time requiring that *all* accounts for subscription, shall *invariably* be settled at the end of each year. From this rule we are determined in no case to deviate, as the sums, though insignificant to each subscriber, are *indispensable* to us, as forming the fund out of which heavy expenses must be met.

The JEFFERSONIAN will, from the first, be printed on fine white paper,—and with new and beautiful type, as soon as we can obtain from the founder the materials we have already ordered. It will be issued regularly every Thursday morning on the following

TERMS.

For a single copy, $2 00 in advance; 2 50, if paid in six months, and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

In order to encourage the formation of clubs, and also hold out the highest incentives to cash payment, which system we are anxious, to introduce, as soon as practicable, into our business, we will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates:—

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Any person to whom this Prospectus is sent, is authorized, and respectfully requested to act as agent, but should he not desire so to act for us, we hope he will be kind enough to hand it over to some one who will use exertions to obtain subscribers, and forward their names as soon as practicable to

JAMES FULTON.

CHARLOTTE JAN. 6, 1848.

A. BETHUNE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Two Doors West of Elms' Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Saturday, April 14, 1848.

Poems which ARE Poems.

We know of nothing in the whole range of literature, so wholly and [illegible]ly insipid and unreadable as slip[illegible]ther attempts at poetry, for the[illegible]re gold in a mountain of [illegible]

With the fol[illegible]Cullen Bryant, indisputably [illegible]of America, many of our readers, no doubt, are familiar, but even they, we hesitate not to say, will again recur to them with pleasure.

The stanza which we have italicised, will be recognized by nearly every one as an old acquaintance, having been quoted, perhaps, as much as any similar passage in the language:

"THE BATTLE-FIELD."

Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands,
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,
And fiery hearts, and armed hands
Encounter'd in the battle-cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget
How gush'd the life-blood of her brave—
Gush'd, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save.

Now, all is calm, and fresh, and still;
Alone the chirp of flitting bird,
And talk of children on the hill,
And bell of wandering kine is heard.

No solemn host goes trailing by
The black-mouth'd gun and staggering wain;
Men start not at the battle-cry;
O! be it never heard again.

Soon rested those who fought; but thou
Who minglest in the harder strife
For truths which men receive not now,
Thy warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare! lingering long
Through weary day and weary year,
A wild and many-weapon'd throng
Hang on thy front, and flank, and rear.

Yet, nerve thy spirit to the proof,
And blench not at thy chosen lot.
The timid good may stand aloof,
The sage may frown—yet faint thou not.

Nor heed the shaft too surely cast
The hissing, surging bolt of scorn;
For with thy side shall dwell, at last,
The victory of endurance born.

Truth, crush'd to earth, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers.

Yea, though thou lie upon the dust
When they who help'd thee flee in fear
Die full of hope and manly trust,
Like those who fell in battle here.

Another hand thy sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave
Till from the trumpet's mouth is peal'd
The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

Religion and Science.

There is no opinion more common, and at the same time none so fallacious, as that a deep and searching investigation into the mysteries of science, and a thorough knowledge of the organization of physical nature necessarily leads to materialism, or is in any degree inimical to the spirit of genuine religion. The very reverse is the case, and if science has at times been placed in apparent antagonism to the Christian religion or its ministers, it has merely been from a misguided spirit of self-defence. Denounce a man, treat him coolly, spurn his doctrines without examination, and you must not be surprised, if, what God has destined for the faithful hand-maid of religion, man should, in a moment of irritation, convert into its bitterest enemy. True religion is but a written and revealed copy of the great volume of nature, and all truthful research into one, cannot fail to elucidate the other.

Which, might we ask, would be more likely to reverence the truth, the simplicity, and the beauty of the creed taught by the meek and lowly Jesus—he who stands aloof from the examination of the works of nature, or he, who, in unfolding page after page of the great book which God has left open for all nations, free alike to the Jew and to the Gentile, to the Greek and to the Barbarian, ever discovers fresh evidences of the wisdom that planned, and the power that executed such wonders.

We are no friend to chartalanism. We know that this is the age of humbug, but we also know, that scarcely one discovery has been made, or one novel proposition started, that has not been rather discouraged than otherwise, by the clergy. We do not say this in any spirit of fault-finding—we believe that the members of the clerical profession have been actuated by motives every way worthy of their sacred calling, but still we would venture to suggest, that opposition to any attempt at improvement, at least without dilligent investigation of its merits, will inevitably have the effect of placing it for the time being, in antagonism to the church, and thus, to a certain extent depriving religion of the support it should derive from knowledge, which is but another name for practical truth. If the pulpit would direct the tendencies of the age for good, it must keep up with its progress, and not lag behind it.

ASTOUNDING FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY!—A bull-dog in the city of New York, to whose tail some mischievous boys had appended a tin-kettle, in his terror and consternation darted into one of the sewers of that city, from which he did not again emerge. It has been said, however, that a long lean *greyhound* was observed shortly after, crawling out of the opposite end of the passage. But little doubt is entertained, that this is the same dog who entered but a few minutes previous a bull dog, but had been *drawn out* into his present shape by his rapid passage through such a narrow aperture. It is said that the Academy of Natural Sciences have had the subject before them for some time, and great results are expected. We shall await the next news with all due anxiety.

N. B. The dog is rapidly regaining his health, Chloroform having been used with the happiest effects.

The whole audience in the theatre at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday night, when the Marseilles hymn was struck up, rose and gave three cheers for the republic of France.

The Mexican Treaty.

The following from the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, while it does not explain how the copy of the Treaty was obtained will be sufficient satisfactorily to exculpate Mr. Buchanan from all suspicion, if any such ever did exist. The Correspondent of the Herald while exculpating all the Senators and those connected with that body still refuses to say how he got possession of that instrument:

"The exculpation of Mr. Buchanan from the suspicion which some persons had entertained or feigned, that the treaty with Mexico was divulged by him, is complete. I presume that the Senate committee will now drop the subject. A resolution of inquiry has been adopted into the expediency of providing, by law, for the punishment of any person who may, hereafter, surreptitiously obtain and publish any communication from the President to the Senate.

"But such a law, if passed, will not effect its object, for the communications may be published without being obtained by fraud. A better remedy would be that proposed by Mr. Allen—to abolish secret sessions and throw open everything to the public. In this government there is no necessity for secrecy. Treaties have never been kept secret by the Senate, nor has any Senator ever been punished for revealing them, and none ever will be."

The following extract from the remarks of Mr. Allen in the Senate of the United States, in the debate on the resolutions expressive of sympathy with the progress of the French Republic, possess both force and beauty, besides taking precisely the same view which we ourselves did, some weeks since:

"One great truth has been established within the last forty days; and I pronounce it one of the most important truths which has been politically established since the foundation of society, and it is this: that armed men no longer afford a guaranty to despotism. Standing armies can no longer be relied on to sustain thrones; but, on the contrary, mix and mingle with the oppressed multitude, and are the first to reduce those thrones to ashes. That is the great truth of the age. It has been established in France—established in the presence of a hundred thousand bayonets in the pay of the crown.

"There are but two powers in the government of man now in operation—force and public opinion. Force has failed in the heart of Europe, and the governments there must forever rest upon opinion, and that opinion founded upon the enlightened reason of the people."

SANTA ANNA.—Much has been said about his pass, every Whig press great and small, has harped upon this same string; with how much success we will not pretend to say, as, to our poor optics it has been perfectly invisible. The following extract from a late speech delivered in the Senate of the United States by Gen. Cass should be attentively read by all both Whigs and Democrats:

"There is one subject upon which the honorable Senator from Delaware challenges us all to mortal combat, and which he considers

——————"the spring
Of woes unnumbered;"

and that is, the permission for the return of Santa Anna to Mexico. I shall not enter, sir, into the serious defence of this measure. I leave that to the President himself; and I think he placed it upon impregnable ground in his message on this subject. If not, no man is more capable of showing the failure than the Senator from Delaware; and as he has not done it, I may safely conclude that it is not to be done. But I beg leave to make one remark, for the consolation of all who have made the return of Santa Anna such a peculiar subject of grief. He has proved himself the best Mexican General for us who could have been selected: and has well justified the anticipations of the President, if such speculations could have entered into the question of his return. Why, sir, if he had been nominated to the Senate, and the result could have been foreseen, he would have been unanimously confirmed. He has been defeated in every battle he fought, lost every position he attempted to hold, and is now a wanderer without power or influence, having seen his country overrun, her capital taken, her armies dispersed, her government a fugitive, and a large portion of her population subjected to our dominion. I do not believe we could have found a General who would have lost more battles, abandoned more positions, or fled with more ignominy."

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—*Revolution and Bloodshed.*—By the arrival of the brig Sarah Brentley, from Honduras, the New York True Sun has intelligence to the 17th March.

Mrs. Fitzgibbon, an Irishman, for many years resident in New York, has been imprisoned by the British authorities at Belize, for commenting too freely upon their outrageous policy in that quarter. He edited the Gazette. The revolution commenced in Guatemala last October, was still spreading, and the rebels, who numbered 1,000 on the 4th of February, had gained some victories in the open field. In Jalapa the Corregidor Figuerra and 30 others were killed. The road from Guatemala to Yza. bel was impassable, labor on the sugar estates was suspended, and martial law was proclaimed. The revolutionists at Santa Cruz had repulsed the government troops, and were about to attack Salamanca, which was being fortified. Nothing further of the British expedition in that quarter.

Death of John Jacob Astor.

INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY.

John Jacob Astor, eminent for the accumulation of an immense property, expired at 9 oclock, on Wednesday morning, at his residence in New York, in the 85th year of his age. The Herald says:

Symptoms of coming dissolution made their appearance last Sunday; yet these were outwardly so faint as to encourage the opinion of a more protracted issue. Even at eight o'clock this morning, an hour previous to the time, he was enabled to partake of some slight nourishment. His death, which was the consequence of old age merely—the physical powers having become gradually exhausted—evidenced no painful struggle, but was easy, quiet and composed—to be compared most fitly to an infant's passage into sleep. All his family were present at the scene. The funeral will take place at four o'clock next Saturday afternoon, from the house of his son, William B. Astor, 32 Lafayette place.

The wealth of John Jacob Astor, which at the the time of his decease can hardly be represented in the sum of ten millions of dollars, was in no part hereditary. In the year 1784 he stood on our shores a poor youth, without knowledge of our language, or our people, yet in possession of that disposition of heart and firmness of purpose which enabled him to obtain great wealth. His place of birth was the village of Walkrop, near Heidelberg, in the Duchy of Baden, Germany; its time the month of July, 1764. His father, who had a good reputation for truthfulness and the leading a correct life, held the humble but honorable office of baliff of Waldrop. This worthy man sought with much care to impress on his children those pious views and resolves which he held as the safeguard to worldly happiness and prosperity.

His means and influence were yet insufficient to obtain in Germany a situation that afforded to his younger son permanent support. The United States held forth an inviting promise, not unheeded. Accordingly, the young Astor, with many tears and regretful thoughts, bade adieu to that home to which the eyes of millions now inquiringly turn, to behold the first omens of so unexampled and fortunate a career. Crossing the British channel, he directed his steps to London, where he found, in his brother, who had established there a flute manufactory, a salutary adviser. In November of 1783, he embarked from that part, as steerage passenger, in a vessel bound for Baltimore. The passage was long and dangerous. So encompassed was the course of the vessel with ice, that three months elapsed before her arrival.

On landing, his property consisted of seven flutes and a few articles of merchandize. His first business was to sell these. The proceeds, of necessity small, were invested in the fur trade, the business of which he at once commenced to learn. A short time had elapsed ere he excited the attention of Robert Brown, proprietor of a fur establishment in Baltimore, of high repute, and was by him engaged as a clerk. Mr. Astor exerted every power for absorbing, as it were, whatever personal benefit the increased advantages of this situation offered, nor was the result less deserving of note than the endeavor.

Mr. Astor's integrity and assiduity were well appreciated and satisfactorily remunerated by his employer. Walter Browne, a first cousin of the latter and a wealthy butcher, was induced to lend several thousand dollars, by which in connection with the late Cornelius Heyer, Mr. Astor commenced business on his own account. The father of Gerrit Smith subsequently joined him. The occasion is not uninteresting at which John Jacob Astor is known first to have breathed an ambitious intent. The revolutionary war, though causing the posts of Oswego, Niagara, Detroit and others to be held by a hostile power, was accompanied with such serious embarrassment to the fur trade, that, on the formation of a treaty and their consequent surrender, Mr. Astor, in view of the benefits thence resulting, declared that he would make his fortune. The prediction was not lost in air, nor any benumbing influence suffered to act on the energetic purpose that prompted it. Opportunity on opportunity was descried and skilfully improved—years followed years of continuous thought and labor.

Foreign associations, upheld by the most wealthy British capitalists, had hitherto monopolized, to a large extent, the Northern and Western portions of our country. John Jacob Astor, not loving their spoils, meditated the construction of a destroying power. This could be gained only by a combination of all American houses engaged in the trade. The project was vast, and apparently unattainable; yet, under his direction and his skilful guidance of envious elements, the American Fur Company was established—in itself a grand monument to his memory. Not only has it extended its operations to fields untouched before, but utterly shut out from others the prospect of foreign ascendancy. This project realized, he conceived another. This was the settlement of Astoria with a view of making it the commercial emporium of the Northern Pacific.—Along that ocean, and on the Columbia river, he designed a series of forts, which should secure to their holder the whole fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains. Vessels from New York were to supply Astoria with commodities, receive her furs, and for the same consideration those of the Russian posts, further North. These were then to proceed to Canton, dispose of their cargo, and return with teas, silks and nankeens.

It was in the year 1810 that the first post was established. Astoria was established by a party of sixty men, commanded by W. P. Hunt. Mr. Astor had expected, in twenty years from that time, to realized, in the mode mentioned, a million of dollars per annum. Though misfortune met this undertaking at first, (two of the three vessels sent out having been lost,) it would have undoubtedly been crowned to success, but that a partner of Mr. Astor sold Astoria to the British Northwest Fur Company. From the establishment of the American company, Mr. Astor's commercial dealings became vastly more extended. Soon on every sea his freighted vessels were borne. The instructions he gave to his captains exhibit his extensive knowledge of the various markets, as well as the products of each country.

We have before us a number of his autograph letters, written on important subjects, at various periods. He wrote a wretched scrawl, setting spelling and grammar equally at defiance; and yet, the strong, masculine understanding of the man is visible in all of them. He wrote briefly, and to the purpose.

The increased value of real estate in this city, tended to swell his wealth. The advancement of New York, and this, as its immediate result, he from the first foresaw. Without himself mortgaging, he constantly invested in mortgages, and in case of foreclosure, would not unfrequently buy the property. It is impossible to speak in detail of his wealth, amidst which are vast tracts of land in Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other Western States, daily rising in value. The bulk is in this city, invested in real estate and mortgages. It is said that Mr. Astor has given $350,000 for a city library, the interest of which is to be expended in employing agents to purchase books, and in the erection of a building, the same not to exceed in cost $60,000.

Mr. Astor has two sons—one Wm. B., and the other imbecile from his birth. One of his daughters, who died in 1845, at Paris, became the Countess of Rumpff, another, who has also died, was married to Mr. Bristad, an author and clergyman, now residing at Bristol, Roode Island.

Mr. Astor did not play at cards or gamble, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but was fond of smoking tobacco, reading and talking upon business matters. He rose early and went soon to bed, was stout and square built, over five feet nine inches in height, with a high, square forehead, and his features somewhat heavy. He was either very good tempered, or else had great command of his passions, for those who have seen him, when he had cause to be displeased, assure us that he was any thing but violent in his disposition.

The minor details in business did not escape his attention, though not spending at his counting house half his disposable time. The house in the lower part of Broadway, which he occupied for many years, displayed within a costly magnificence. It was adorned with works of art, for which large sums had been expended. His servants, severally, were of the nations with which he traded.

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

How Joe Dunklin's Pony run his legs off.

One day Joe Dunklin drove up to a country tavern with a very short-legged pony, which he called Dick. The animal looked so dumpy as to attract the attention of several of the knowing ones, who happened to be out to the shed. After cracking several jokes on the shortness of the animal's legs, one of the parties said, inquiringly,

"That's a most singular creature, stranger—he's one of 'em, sartin—but these things happen frequently. You have no doubt seen various monstrosities in the animal world, partaking of the same general characteristics of this animal?"

"Exactly, stranger. I have seen the Siamese twins and the two-legged bear—besides any quantity of insects, from a bed-bug to a boa-constrictor—but I never saw one that *run* himself into that predicament yet!" replied Joe.

"You don't pretend to say that horse *run* his legs off?" said the individual, incredulously.

"I don't pretend to say any thing else," responded Joe, looking the stranger full in the eye.

"Well, I declare, it's the most remarkable instance I ever heard of," said the stranger, scrutinizing the pony more intensely than before.

"If you'll stand the liquor, I'll tell you all about it," said Joe.

The liquor being brought, Joe mounted a sugar hogshead, that he might edify the whole crowd, and began as follows:

"One day—no matter when, for I havn't time to recollect dates—I was riding Dick across one of those infernally broad prairies that seem to have neither ends nor sides, (lying between Fort Leavenworth and the Rocky Mountains,) and thinking about the probable chances of losing my traps and scalp in case I met with the Pawnees, when a low, rumbling noise fell upon my ear, like the muttering of thunder. I looked up, but there wasn't a cloud—the sky was just as blue and quiet as my wife Polly's eye. So it couldn't be thunder. It might be an earthquake. This wasn't a very pleasant reflection, for as I had lived in New Madrid, and seen the ground gape some, I expected every minute to see myself and Dick beautifully buried without undertaker or sexton.

"The sound by this time had increased to a pretty chunky roar, and as there was no chance of being swallowed up, I thought it reasonable to take an observation, for things began to look as though they wouldn't last long. Turning in my saddle, I saw one of the most interesting spectacles to a man situated as I was, that I ever expect to look on again. About half a mile behind me, roaring, snorting, blowing and running as if h—ll was after them, was one of the most unrighteous piles of buffaloes ever congregated together. And they put it down as if each fellow was striving to be the first to get a dig at me. I tried to appear cool, but it was no use—my hair kept rising till it got so stiff each bristle would have balanced a plate. God! if they didn't look fierce, with their eyes flaming like fire coals, and their shaggy manes streaming in the wind!"

"Didn't you feel awful?" asked a sympathetic spectator, appealing to Joe.

"Feel!" responded our hero—"I felt like a stray pig on a railroad track, with an express locomotive behind him and a d——d high fence on both sides of the road. There was no such thing as running around them, for they were spread across the prairie as far as the eye could reach, and came upon me like a great black wave. Time was growing precious; every second counted. The only chance was a straight race—Dick and I against the field. In a twinkling I stripped Dick to the bridle, and myself to the spurs. The buffaloes were now well up, and doing their nastiest—the pony all of a tremble to be off. It was a sin to hold him, and to tell the truth, I wasn't very anxious to do so. A yell did the business, and away we went like a scared dog.

"O! no! on! prairies, woods, and rivers were passed with a perfect rush. Still the buff. loss were bumping themselves just at my heels. I knew by the slackening thunder of their tramp, that the herd was growing thinner—this I couldn't account for till afterwards. Just about this time one of Dick's hoofs came off. He limped a little, but wouldn't give in an inch. When the second slipped, the pace became more even. Then the third went, and in a half minute more his last hoof pulled off in a quagmire. But when he got off his stumps, snails and terrapins how he tore along. Looking back (for I felt now just as easy as a hungry hog in a potato patch) there lay one of the prettiest strings of buffalo, about five miles, that you ever did see!—Gentlemen, we had run every devil of 'em to death, with the exception of one old bull, who seemed determined to win or perish in the attempt. He couldn't quite come it though—we beat him just a length! Dick fell at last, and so did the venerable Eclipse of the prairies, just behind him, with his nose well up to the pony's tail!

"I got off, and looked first at Dick and then at the buffalo, and if there wasn't eight of the most beautifully used up and ground off legs——"

"The bull's legs were not run off too!" cried an excited spectator, interrupting Joe.

"You'd thought they were, if you'd seen 'em!" replied Joe, coolly.

"Did he live?" queried another listener.

"He didn't do any thing subsequent! and when I saw him again he hadn't a d——d bit of legs at all! He had another race, I 'spose, and run 'em off smack up to his body?"

"I guess that put an end to his racing?" said the last speaker in the crowd.

"Well it didn't!" responded Joe.

"How did he get along, then?"

"*He rolled, gentlemen, just as nat'ral as a sawleg on an inclined plane!*"—whereupon Joe descended from his hogshead, mounted Dick, and rode off amid a shout that would have done honor to the lungs of Stentor.

The Republican Leaders.

M. de Lamartine, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a poet and philosopher, and an out and out popular favorite. He is a tall, slender man, of about fifty, with thin, light, flowing hair, and highly intellectual look. His manner in the tribune is exceedingly dignified and graceful, and his language very eloquent and impressive. M Arago, the perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Science, is a great chemical philosopher. He was born in 1786, and possesses eloquence not inferior to his scientific attainments. M Carnot, the new Minister of Public Instruction, was born in 1801, and ranks as one of the purest and most sincere French Democrats.

M. Dupont de L'Eure, President of the Council, is a virtuous, able man, esteemed by the people. In 1812, he determinedly opposed the base Guizot Ministry, and was returned for four colleges in the Department of Eure, on the principles he advocated.

M. Armand Manast, is the talented editor of a republican paper, "The National," and uncompromisingly opposed the sway of Louis Phillipe on all occasions.

M. Mare, Minister of Public Works, is a great advocate who sided with political offenders.

M. Garnier Pages, the Mayor of Paris, is an advocate who has retained a character both upright and respectable.

M. Ledru Rollins, was prosecuted by the late Government for a speech to the electors of Mairce, where he was chosen. He is a tall, powerful and handsome man, of forty five or fifty years, florid complexion, large head, covered with black flowing hair, and full and expressive eyes. He is an extreme radical former, to whom is attributed the opinions of La Reforme. He went to Ireland in 1843, to offer O'Connell and the Repeal Association the sympathy and assistance of France in her struggle for liberty, which were refused. Gen. Subveric is a General of Napoleon's creation. He has won a name in the campaign in which he then served. M. Gaudchaux is a banker of second or third order, and only known as being a liberal in opinion, which was the cause of bringing him forward. He is also known by the assistance he gave to Le Nationel. M Albert is a mechanic who has been called to the Provisional Government as a politic measure. Why should he not furnish his share of experience and patriotism in a republican administration? His exemplary conduct and remarkable skill in his profession had already gained him the esteem of his employers and the confidence of his fellow workmen, of which he received proof by his nomination as Councilor de Prudhomnes, an excellent institution for preserving order between man and master.

LAMARTINE.

Lamartine is described as having "a brow where genius sits enthroned, and a lip quivering with enthusiasm." Though nearly sixty years of age, his locks are but thinly sprinkled with grey. His features still remain a rare beauty of expression, and his form a princely elegance. As a poet possessing a fervor of soul, a richness of fancy, and a splendor of versification, which few have surpassed, as a prose writer, full of nerve, grandeur, and beauty; as a legislator, fearless, independent and scorning the name of partizan; and as a man, religious and disinterested; his principles all pure, his passions all noble, his instincts all elevated—what wonder is it that *la belle France* has not a son upon whom she looks with fonder pride?

He seldom takes part in the petty questions engendered in party strife, but when great principles are involved, when the cause of God or humanity is concerned, he never sits silent. In the recent debates on Italy, no voice rang clearer or more indignantly, against the cold calculating policy of the administration, than Lamartine's. All the warm impulses and quick sensibilities of his nature were thoroughly aroused, and though perhaps speeches were made that would tally more exactly with the rhetorical rules of the schoolmen, none were more thrilling, none pierced their way more electrically to the very centre of the soul. He has been a Deputy fifteen years, and has always spurned party trammels.

A Prophecy.—The New Orleans Evening National says: "Within ninety days after the final ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of the North and the Republic of Mexico, the Mexican Departments of New Leon, Tamaulipas, and Coahuila will revolt and declare themselves free and independent of the Government of Mexico. Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, will be the first President of the new Republic of New Leon."

Yankee Manufactory.—In the village of Birmingham, Connecticut, there is a machine for making brass chains, and works as if endowed with human instinct. By every turn of the driving wheel the wire for the chain is wound off a reel and pulled forward to its proper place and position, the end running through the last formed link exactly the length for two links cut off, first one end turned over into a link, then the other, the former dropping down through the machine, leaving the latter projecting above, so that the wire can be instantly pushed through it, when it is cut off, two more links formed, and so on, until a large roll of wire is transfor[illegible] into a perfectly formed chain by the unaided operation of self-acting machinery, hardly a finger having been lifted during the process.

Affairs in Rome—His Holiness honored the Consul of the United States with a private audience on Saturday, 12th instant, to receive the address of a large number of the citizens of New York to the Sovereign Pontiff, expressive of their respect and admiration for the character of one who has done so much to promote the cause of liberty in the Pontifical States, and in Italy generally. Major Smith, of New York, the bearer to Rome of this address, was presented to His Holiness, who expressed his warmest thanks to the citizens of New York, and his earnest wish for the continued prosperity of the whole American people.—*Roman Adv. Feb* 19.

Later from Yucatan—The schooner Venture, Capt. Dorantes, arrived here last evening from Campeachy, which place she left on the 27th ult. Com. Perry had paid a visit to Campeachy, and was to have proceeded to Palenque, but after having an interview with Gen Bruno, the Commodore thought it unnecessary, and departed for Vera Cruz—leaving, however, at Campeachy, one United States steamer and one schooner.

The city of Merida was well fortified; and the principal part of the Yucatan troops were within the walls, having plenty of ammunition and provisions. It appears that the statements which have been published in the North have been much exaggerated—and that the Indians are nothing worse than their opponents.—*N. O. Mercury, April* 6.

Later from the City of Mexico.

Arrival of the Schooner Creole.

Mexican Congress not yet convened.—Death of Gen. Valencia.—Court of Inquiry still in Session. Important from San Luis and Guadalajara.—Monarchists protected by the Clergy—Guerrillas waxing bold.—Col. Hays' Regiment on the move. Assassinations and robberies.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 9th instant.

The schooner Creole, Capt. Allen, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 30th ult., three days later than our previous advices.

A mail from the city of Mexico reached Vera Cruz the morning of the 29th, bringing dates to the 25th from that city, and to the 26th from Puebla.

The *Monitor Republicano* of the 25th announces the death of Gen. Valencia. He expired the morning of that day from an attack of apoplexy. This is the officer, our readers will recollect, who was in command of the Mexican troops at Contreras, and upon whom Santa Anna throws the responsibility of all his reverses in defence of the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Congress had not yet assembled. The Monitor of the 25th—which we find translated in the Free American—has the following remarks on the subject:

As yet, Congress does not assemble. The Representatives of the Mexican Republic, so indifferent to the public evils, cannot appreciate the honor which the nation has done them to elect them to the high position they hold. Private interest ought not to detain them from their sacred duties; men who know the importance of the questions which Congress is called upon to decide—questions of life or death for the country. An egotism out of measure, or a very reprehensible cowardice, can be the only motives which detain these men, who abandon their country in the hour of danger, and when its destinies are confided to them.

The Court of Inquiry was still in session, before it the case of Gen. Pillow, but we have none of our correspondence by this arrival.

We copy from the Free American of the 30th its abstract of the news from the interior:

San Luis and Guadalajara.—The *Noticioso* of the 26th inst. published in Puebla, says: "The letters which we have received from these places and from Queretaro, agree in stating that the spirit of revolution was fomenting, and was taking a serious aspect. This revolution is said to be headed by Paredes, aided by the Santa Annaists and monarchists. One of our friends in San Luis writes as follows:

"We continue to be in a state of tranquility; but it is said that Don Marino Paredes is now concealed in this city, and that at every moment a pronunciamento is expected to take place, in the style of the one Santa Anna directed and established here on the 12th of January last. The Government of this State despatched a commissioner, Don Francisco Estrada, editor of the Epoca, to Queretaro, to negotiate a permission for Paredes to reside in this city; but nothing could be worse than this permission, for reasons which I will enumerate by the next courier."

From Guadalajara we learn, in reference to the monarchists, that they are very bold. The high clergy protects them, and it is supposed that Father Barajas is the soul of this plot. Bishop Aranda is ignorant of these intrigues; but we will send him a number of our paper, praying him to inquire into the matter, and if the culpability of Father Barajas is proved, to bury him in prison, even were it a canonical dungeon, for the mission of clergymen is to preach the gospel, to do charitable acts, instead of being the leaders of conspirations and revolutions.

The Monitor of the 23d says that the Diligence which arrived at Mexico on the 23d had been robbed at a place called Cuantlancijo, about two leagues from Puebla. The Diligence encountered after this a party of Texans, who advised those in the Diligence to be on the look out, as they had a fight with the robbers at Agua del Venerable, in which they had lost one of their companions; but at a short distance from San Martin Tesmelucan, on the Mexican side, the same robbers, who on other occasions had robbed it, attacked it again.

On reaching Agua del Venerable, the passengers who came in the Diligence, report that they saw the dead Texan lying in the middle of the road.

The authorities of Tanepaulta called on General Butler for protection against the Indians.

Some troops have left the city of Mexico, for the object of clearing the road of the robbers who infest it, from Puebla to Mexico.

Gen. Rea addressed a communication to the editors of the La Reforma, at Puebla, in which he says that he has been calumniated in the report put in circulation, that he had pronounced against the Government.

It is reported that Col. Hays and his regiment are on their way to Vera Cruz.

La Reforma, a paper published in Puebla, says, on the 25th instant Gen. Scott will arrive in this city, probably to-day or to-morrow, on his way to the United States. It is also said that all the volunteers in the American army will soon leave the republic; all we know is, that yesterday 17,000 rations were caused to be deposited here. It is also said that Mr. Trist will arrive with Gen. Scott. Although we do not believe this story, we announce it. We would like to know what influence the absence of the commissioner will have on the ratification or rejection of the treaty.

We have before us the Monitor of Mexico of the 25th, in which not a word is said of the projected departure of Gen. Scott.

The Court of Inquiry was still hearing the testi[illegible] Pillow.

Major Burns, who claims the authorship of the "Leonidas" letter, was under examination.

The papers of the interior are full of accounts of the assassinations and robberies committed.

It is estimated that the design of sending Colonel Hays' command towards the coast is to clear the line from Mexico to Vera Cruz of the robbers which infest it. The valley of Mexico has been completely purified of armed guerrillas by Hays' Texians.

The steamer Ohio was to leave on the 31st ult. for this port via Tampico. She may be momentarily expected, and will no doubt bring over a large mail.

Later from New Mexico.

The following startling intelligence we find in a telegraph despatch published in the Louisville Courier of the 30th ult.:

I have advices from Santa Fe of the 25th ult., which brings the following intelligence:

Col. Rall's regiment, stationed at El Paso, above 800 strong, had been attacked by about 4,000 Mexicans and defeated, with a loss of eighty men. On the reception of this news at Santa Fe, General Price, with all the forces at his disposal, started immediately to his assistance.

Col. Easton was in command at Lamatu, a short distance from the scene of the late battle.—*New Orleans Mercury, April* 4.

American Star.—We cannot avoid returning acknowledgments to the editor of the above named paper, for the obligations which he has conferred upon us, in common, we have no doubt, with our contemporaries, in publishing the latest intelligence of the operations of the army. Now that it is probable that the war, which has been the occasion of his exertions, is soon to be terminated by peace, it is but just that the full meed of praise should be awarded to the person, who, without any other motive than a desire of spreading truth before the public, has been so indefatigable in furnishing his contemporaries in the United States every thing of interest or importance. Mr. Peoples has truly been a pioneer of the American press in Mexico. Soon after the occupation of Matamoros by the American forces, in connection with Mr. Fleeson, he published the first American journal ever issued in Mexico—the "Matamoros Flag"—which still flourishes to do honor to its founders. When in October, 1846, Gen. Patterson performed his memorable march across the State of Tamaulipas from Matamoros to Tampico, Mr. Peoples accompanied him, and was, if we recollect aright, connected with Messrs. Barnard & Jewell, in the establishment of the Tampico Sentinel. Scarcely had the American Flag waved over the walls of San Juan, when the "American Eagle" announced that the "pioneer of the press," (with his Tampico associates) was still at his post and faithful to his duty. From Vera Cruz, Mr. Peoples still continued with the army, always in advance, establishing newspapers in Jalapa and Puebla, until at last we find him (with Mr. Barnard) in the Mexican capital, announcing its capture and the triumph of our arms.

We observe in a late number of the paper that Mr. Peoples is now sole editor and proprietor of the American Star, which, we trust, will continue to remunerate the proprietor for his great risk and enterprise.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce, 8th instant.

Arrival of the Washington.

Nine Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Washington, Capt. Johnston, arrived yesterday afternoon from Bremen and Southampton, England, having sailed from the latter place at 5½ p. m. on the 21st ult. We have Havre dates to the 20th inclusive, and Paris to the evening of the 19th. London dates are to the 21st.

The auxiliary steamer Sarah Sands, from New York, arrived at Liverpool about the 14th ult.

The Chinese junk had arrived at St Helier, (Jersey,) after a long and stormy passage from the United States. The captain complains much of the conduct of the Chinese sailors. The junk will be sent round to the Thames.

The Queen of England gave birth to another daughter on the 18th of March.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived at Lisbon in a French steamer from Algiers. They remained two days and then proceeded to England.

Suspension of business has been very general in France. Such is the entire prostration of business, so uncertain is the value of all property, that men prefer to save a little of what they have. How many houses have failed, or done anything more than refuse new engagements, it is impossible as yet to say.

There have been serious disturbances in Austria, and important concessions have been made to the people.

The Bank of England has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4½ per cent.

The Bank of France has suspended specie payments—Government, after the suspension, issued paper as a legal tender.

The National Guard has rallied to the support of the Republic, having increased to an effective force of 190,299 men. On the 1st of February it numbered only 56,751.

Extracts of Letters, dated

HAVRE, March 20.

Things are getting worse and worse. We are at the mercy of the Parisian populace. The wise and prudent men who compose the Provisional Government are completely over awed by the people, who are now masters in the fullest sense of the word. We hardly know under what government we are living. Confidence is entirely lost. We have neither credit nor money, and business of every nature is in a state of utter prostration. Houses, whose stores are filled with merchandise, and whose pocket books are abundantly supplied with excellent securities, find it impossible to meet their engagements. Failures are announced in every direction. In Paris, Ganneron & Co., Bauden, Le Bœuf, Bourgeais, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, and a number of other eminent banking houses have suspended. One hundred houses in Paris, of less magnitude, have stopped, and the number will, doubtless, be largely increased. Here we have had several failures; among others, Viel & Durand, Francis Courant, Belloe & Penet, H. & C. Bujard, and it is feared that most of our houses will share the same fate. Nearly all the drafts that appeared per last steamer have been refused acceptance, because every body is unwilling to assume any new engagements in the uncertainty of being able to fulfill them.

HAVRE, March 20, 1848.

There will be at least twelve failures in our city to day and to morrow,—some of them the first houses in the place. You can scarcely form an idea of the distress existing in this country. All the Banks in France have suspended specie payments, and as we have observed in a former letter, bankruptcy almost generally will follow.

Liverpool, March 20.—An importation of nearly four hundred tons of railway iron has taken place by a vessel arrived from New York. This is one of the several arrivals of the kind which have recently taken place from the United States of America.

Great Britain and Prussia—On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hindley inquired whether it was true that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between Great Britain and Prussia? Lord Palmerston: There is no truth whatever in the report. The only foundation I can imagine for it is, that the Prussian Government are determined to pursue, in such a state of things as at present exists, the same course of policy as the British Government: namely, not to interfere in any way whatever with the internal affairs of France, and to abstain from either saying or doing any thing which could be interpreted as indicating any feeling of a hostile nature.

London, March 20. (*evening*)—In the midst of convulsions, which extend all over Europe, the English funds still continue from day to day without any wilder fluctuation than that of a quarter per cent.

FRANCE—The intelligence from the new Republic of France is of a less exciting nature than was anticipated. The most interesting feature of the news from Paris consists in the "great demonstration" of the *ouvriers*, or working classes, and the somewhat temporising treatment they met with at the hands of the Provisional Government. We give a good many of the details of these transactions below:

"PARIS, Sunday night, March 19.

"The city is tranquil. There has been no renewal of the de[illegible] The Provisional Government ha[illegible]ion of officers of the Nati[illegible]pril. It is decided th[illegible]nal Assembly sha[illegible]

"Order [illegible]ored at Lyons. The Government has [illegible] the erection of a monument to Marshal Ney, on the place where he was shot."

The number of workmen of all trades who matched to the Hotel de Ville, and from that to the Column of July, is estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000 men. Be that as it may, this much is certain, that all the workmen of Paris and the environs were there regimented according to their respective trades. Some priests who joined the procession were greatly cheered. In the evening the National Guard issued a declaration that they bowed respectfully to the decision of the Provisional Government.

The scene that took place within the Hotel de Ville must have been very strange. The delegates from the trades demanded three things—the removal of the troops from Paris; the postponement of the election of officers of the National Guard to the 5th of April; and of the election of the National Assembly to the 31st of May. M Louis Blanc promised, in the name of the Provisional Government, a deliberation on these demands when a delegate cut him short with the laconic demand, "What answer are we to return to the people?"

The popular, the most popular young orator endeavor to explain how unbecoming it would be for a Government to appear to act under the fear of a menace, when he was stopped by the following pithy speech: "The people expect something else than words; it requires a definitive reply. Take what time you like for deliberation, but we will not leave this without a reply to give the people."

M Ledru Rollin spoke, and it must be confessed spoke courageously; he told them that they were not the representatives of all France, and that, although they might make demands in their own name, they had no right to assume the representation of the departments. Lamartine, as usual, rose with the occasion, and, in a most powerful manner, vindicated the rights of the Government to independent deliberation.

He said he would not consent to the hasty performance of any act that would look to the nation as if Paris asserted a monopoly of liberty and of the Republic, which had been won for all France, and not for some citizens only. In a word, he told them he would lay down his life sooner than yield to terror; and, as usual, such nerve and eloquence carried him through victoriously.—*Corr. of London Morn Herald.*

AUSTRIA—Our advices from Vienna are to the evening of the 15th ult.

The Emperor of Austria has consented to the liberation of the press, and the establishment of a National Guard. The new minister in place of Metternich will be Count Kolowrath.

Private letters received in London from Vienna, dated on the evening of the 14th, leave no doubt of the truth of this intelligence. They state that the Archduke Albert, the commander of the city, ordered the troops to fire on a procession of students, who were about to present a petition, on the 13th instant, demanding the same reforms as those conceded in other parts of Germany. Many were killed and wounded, and amongst the slain were many mere spectators. The people, irritated at this massacre, then rose and compelled Prince Metternich and the Archduke Albert to resign. The troops were also forced to evacuate the city, which was garrisoned by the Burgher Guard. In short, at the hour the post left, Vienna was in the hands of the citizens and students, to whom the task of maintaining order had been confided by the Emperor.

ITALY.—The following important news is given in the Lega Italiana of the 11th instant:

The King of Naples has consented to the Constitution of Sicily as a separate State, having for Viceroy Almiral Ruggrero Lettimo, President of the Provisional Government.

The constitution was expected to be proclaimed at Rome on the 11th instant.

The same paper confirms the report that a political league has been formed between the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the King of Sardinia.

It is said that the Hungarian troops have been ordered to quit Lombardy, as they had exhibited a disposition to fraternize with the people. There were rumors that Milan was in open revolution, and had been bombarded by the Austrians, but they were not credited.

BELGIUM—King Leopold has given his Ministers full liberty to make *any proposition* they may think advantageous to Belgium. This declaration is understood to refer directly to the abandonment of monarchy itself if the nation shall generally demand it.

HOLLAND.—On Tuesday, the King, by an unexpected movement, distanced all his advisers. Early that day he sent a message to the Legislative Chamber, desiring that the House itself should take the initiative, and propose all those changes and reforms in the Government of the people and the fundamental law which it might deem necessary and expedient; the Royal consent being promised to all proposals.

The King at the same time made a strange declaration, that he had adopted this sudden change of policy without the knowledge of his Ministers!—The Cabinet has resigned, as a matter of course; and a new Ministry was about to be formed on a liberal basis. The people are in the greatest joy; more significant—the stocks have suddenly risen.

DENMARK—Letters from Kiel, of the 13th March, say that a Courier has brought very important news from Copenhagen; the press is entirely free, and popular meetings are authorized.

SPAIN.—The Progressistas presented a petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to sanction the law presented to the Chambers for conferring on her Ministers despotic power, in favor of which the Senate had reported.

The papers of the 6th instant state that Ministers have determined not to recognize the French Republic until after holding of the National Assembly.

RUSSIA—Intelligence of the late events in Paris reached the Emperor of Russia on the 1st instant, by means of the telegraph established on the line between Warsaw and St. Petersburgh. The French papers, which arrived in that capital in due course on the 3d instant, were stopped at the Post Office, while the Gazette of St. Petersburgh announced that its daily publication would cease until the 7th instant. This sudden suspension of the official Journal struck every one with consternation; the news however became known through the medium of the foreign embassies. As may readily be supposed, the city was thrown into the greatest excitement. At Warsaw the censorship prohibited the mere mention of events of which France is the theatre.

BY THE HIBERNIA.

All the Russian and English workmen have been ordered out of France.

A republic has been proclaimed at Cracow, in Austrian Poland, and four hundred political offenders released from confinement. Fifteen thousand insurgents under arms.

Great military preparations were making in Russia, probably for the purpose of checking the progress of revolutionary principles in Poland and Italy.

The monster meetings in Ireland had passed off without any disturbance. Smith O'Brien and his coadjutors had been arrested.

A still further decline in cotton.

Prize Problems.

I. If 5½ yards make a perch, how many will make a trout?

II. If 2 hogsheads make a pipe, how many will make a cigar?

III. If 60 seconds make a minute, how many minutes make a bottle-holder?

IV. If 2 gallons make one peck, how many will make one thirsty?

V. If 16 drachms make a penny-weight, how many will make a creditor wait?

"PUNCH" having submitted the above, the New York Age begs leave to add the following:

If 3 scruples will make one dram, how many will make a drama?

If 2½ inches make 1 nail, how many will make a screw?

If 3 feet make a yard, how many will make a garden?

If 63 gallons make one *hogs*head, how many will make the "whole animal?"

If it takes 2 Q's to play a game of billiards how many P's will it take to fill the *pool?*

If 12 inches make one foot, how many will make one leg?

If 3 barley corns make one inch, how may *toe*corns will make one *foot?*

If 5 quarters make one *ell* how many will make the whole alphabet?

State of North Carolina,

Mecklenburg County,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1847.

ORDERED by the Court, That the Docket of State Causes be taken up on Thursday of the next Term.

Test, J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Parties to suits and witnesses will please take notice.

March 9, 1848. tsc'28

Cheapest in the World.

Steam Refined Sugar Candies.

12½ CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very superior

Steam Refined Candy

at the low price of $12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the *Confectionery* and *Fruit* line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. J. RICHARDSON.

March 2, 1848. 8t'27

SOLD OUT.

I have sold my stock of Groceries to Mr. John Phelan, all those indebted to me by account will please call and settle immediately by cash or note—my old accounts must be settled.

R. H. BRAWLEY.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 20, 1848. tf'21

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the North Carolina Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, is requested on Tuesday of the approaching April Court. It is desirable that every Stockholder be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

C. J. FOX,
J. W. OSBORNE,
W. W. ELMS,
A. B. DAVIDSON,
Directors.

April 3, 1848. tm'31

THE COPARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing at Beattie's Ford, under the Firm of

ELMS & WITHERS,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

It is our earnest desire to close the outstanding business of the Concern as soon as possible. We hope, therefore, that those who owe us will come forward without delay and make settlements.

W. B. WITHERS will remain for a time at the old stand to close the business, where all concerned will make early application.

We here take occasion to return our sincere thanks to the friends and customers who have so liberally patronized us, and would solicit for our successors,

Messrs. H. H. HELFER & CO.,

the same generosity extended to us.

ELMS & WITHERS.

Beattie's Ford, Feb. 21, 1848. '26tf

Invaluable Family Companion.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cents; bound 75 cents. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cents.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cents postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface; just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

March 30, 1848. 1y'30

THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

CHARLOTTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, and to make collections and receipt for the same, in the cities of Philadelphia, N. York, Boston and Baltimore.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We have received a hurried sketch of the proceedings of this body just as we are going to press, and have barely time to announce the result.

The name of Hon. D. S. REID, of Rockingham, was presented to the Convention by the committee appointed to draft resolutions, and the announcement was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

The number of counties represented was 25 and the number of delegates 110.

The Hons Weldon N. Edwards and Robert Strange were appointed delegates on the part of the State to the Baltimore Convention, and the Hon. Abram Venable, and Thomas S. Ashe, Esq's, alternates.

We hope to receive the full proceedings in time for our next publication.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Meeting of the Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County, will be held in this place on Tuesday next, the 25th instant, (Tuesday of Court week) for the purpose of adopting measures for the selection of candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature, and also to choose delegates to a district convention for the purpose of appointing a suitable person to represent the district in the Baltimore Convention.

Spring.

Amid the general gratulations and congratulations, which the return of Spring never fails to elicit from our brethren of the press, we may, perhaps be looked upon as morose or cynical in venturing to depart from the stereotyped formula of budding flowers and singing birds, "an' a' that," which generally makes its appearance all along of the months of March and April. But the truth of the matter is, that Spring never visits us, without bringing with each return a feeling of increased depression.

There is no solitude so oppressive as the feeling of being alone in a crowd, and our feelings never press upon us with such fearful reality as when contrasted with the brightness and ever-springing life of the physical world. Beneath the genial influence of returning summer, every tree, and plant, and flower puts on its gayest attire, and all nature shines as young and as fair, as when it first fell from the plastic hand of its maker, ere chill or blight had effaced one tint of beauty, or man's transgression stained the pure semblance of himself which God had imprinted upon all his works; the human heart alone, like the century plant, can bloom but once, and knows no second Spring. The bursting bud and the opening flower, the delicate blossom that perfumes the air, and the bright verdure that gives rich promise of abundant harvest, ever speak of the future to the soul whose freshest feelings are all buried with the past.

To the thoughtful man Spring never comes without bringing in its train the recollection of old times and the memory of old familiar faces; and who, that has crossed life's threshold, be it never so little, can look back without a feeling of regret for the first friends that cherished his infancy, the thoughtless playmates of his school boy days, or more than all, for the bright, though delusive hopes, that for a moment shed a filtful gleam over his buoyant youth, and then passed away; fair as the soft visions that hover round the couch of slumbering infancy, and as evanescent. Oh! truly may it be said, that life has but *one* spring, and the heart *one* blooming. This once passed, and all that remains is ——

Foreign News.

In another place will be found copious extracts from the news by the Steamers Washington and Hibernia. It will be seen that great financial distress reigns in France, and indeed, all over Europe. There is nothing so sensitive as commercial confidence. As we anticipated, the revolution is far from over. Unfortunately, the Provisional Government cannot carry out the wise and liberal measures which the prudent and able men who compose it could wish, as they are overawed by the Parisian populace.

Of this fact there can be no stronger proof than is afforded by the decree establishing national workshops, and regulating the price of labor by a fictitious standard. No practical statesman at this late day, would ever voluntarily attempt such a thing. And herein consists the most pressing and immediate danger to France, and to Europe. The feeling of uncertainty which a transition state occasions deranges every department of trade, and throws a large amount of the most inflammable materials loose upon the vitals of the republic. The Continental European, and above all, the Frenchman, lives in public, and unlike the American or Englishman, seems to have no private domicil, so that, in fact, a mob of any amount may be raised in a moment's notice. The most unreasoning of all animals is a mob. With the power to execute on the spot, every notion it may happen to take, no time is left for reflection between the first impulse, and its violent execution. A starving populace, suddenly thrown out of employment, will be certain to cast all the odium upon government, upon which they will be apt to take a summary vengeance. The leader who is sufficiently bold and conscientious to resist the torrent, will soon find himself supplanted by some other more reckless and unscrupulous, and be in danger of losing not only his power but his head, at one and the same time.

These men must have employment, and the most obvious resource is enlistment. We see with what rapidity the ranks of the National Guards are swelling. Such an enormous military force unemployed may not unaptly be compared to a steam engine without a safety-valve. The safety-valve of France has always been war—it will most likely be so again. The pent up elements which threaten to rend her own bosom can be used with tremendous force against an enemy. The government may be forced to yield in the hope of guiding the current which it cannot stem.

We hope for better things,—we hope that wiser councils may be allowed to prevail. The rate at which liberal concessions are granted throughout Europe is quite as rapid as the progress of the people will warrant, and any attempt at interference might be followed by the most disastrous effects, but, unfortunately the position of Poland appeals most strongly to the romantic love of glory and genius for propagandism which enter so powerfully into the composition of a Frenchman. We are by no means certain how the ball will open, but cannot help thinking [illegible] will be a tremendous fight all around [illegible] the movement stops. We'll see.

CONGRESS.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, the Senate was not in session. The House was occupied in committee (Mr. Goggin in the chair) with the consideration of bills on the private calendar set for this day, whereof four propositions for relief were reported to the House, three of them passed, and, pending the qustion on the engrossment of the fourth, the House adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, the chief business in the Senate was the consideration of private claims, and the reception of petitions. Some of the latter are of the strangest sort, as, for instance, one from Illinois, presented by Mr. Hale, praying for the abolition of slavery and monarchy throughout the world.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating copies of the correspondence of the Brazillian government, with their minister in the United States, the instructions sent to him, &c., in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for the same.

On motion by Mr. Cass, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for ascertaining and paying certain claims in California, when—

Mr. Benton addressed the Sedate at length, giving a historical view of the services of Col. Fremont and his troops, and of the nature of the claims.

Mr. Dayton expressed a wish to make some remarks.

The bill was then informally passed over, on motion of Mr. Hannegan, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; when the doors were reopened, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after an ineffectual motion to take up the consideration of Senate bills, the rules were suspended for the consideration of the Senate joint resolutions, congratulatory of the people of France with reference to the recent events in that country; and, after debate by Mr. Ashmun, withholding his former amendment proposed to Mr. Cummings resolutions, (in regard to the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies,) but affirming its principle, and by Mr. Bayly in reply, Mr. Stephens proposed an amendment by way of substitute, tendering sympathy in the fewest words possible; which was rejected; and then, under the operation of the previous question, the resolutions, without amendment, were finally concurred in, by yeas, 194, nays 2; the nays were Messrs. *Root*, of Ohio, and *Cranston* of Rhode Island.

And then, after an ineffectual motion by Mr. Murphy, of New York, to suspend the rules, with the purpose to introduce a joint resolution to terminate the present session of Congress on the 15th June, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, after the presentation of reports and resolutions, on motion of Mr. Cass, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for ascertaining and paying certain claims in California.

In the House a motion to reconsider the vote on the French resolutions was negatived by a vote of 124 to 44.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

The Senate was chiefly occupied on Wednesday with private claims and miscellaneous matter.

On motion of Mr. Benton, 3,000 extra copies of the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Lt. Col. Fremont.

Rail-Road Meeting.

We would direct attention to the call for a meeting of the North Carolina Stockholders in the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road. Every thing relating to this work possesses a powerful interest and importance for our people at the present time. The constant fluctuations and the present ruinous depression in the cotton interest should stimulate every member of the community, and especially every farmer in this section to renewed effort for the accomplishment of a work that would bring into play other branches of agricultural industry, and by affording a market for their cereal product, lessen or put an end to their dependence upon cotton.

☞ What say the Taylor Whigs to the last letter of Gen. Taylor, to Gov. Brown?—What says the *Raleigh Register*?—Will they follow him under all circumstances? If they do, they must certainly cease to Whigs.

☞ Mr. Ashmun, the member of Congress who offered the abolition amendment to the French Resolutions, is the same individual who offered the redoubtable amendment to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, declaring the war to have been "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States," which has become a text for Whig diatrabes. Wonder if they'll adopt this second amendment, and place it by the side of the first. It would be *so* like them.

The richest man in the Union.

John Jacob Astor has long been considered the richest man in the Union, and his mantle has descended upon his son. His estate has been variously estimated at from 10 to as high as forty millions of dollars. The latter sum is unquestionably an exaggeration. From the most reliable statement something between sixteen and twenty might be considered nearer the mark—say eighteen, which we believe is its extent. Enough to satisfy a modest man with a small family.

The estates which Mrs. Gaines has recovered as the heir of her father, were estimated by schedule some six years since to amount to *thirty-three millions of dollars*, and as it is by no means likely that they have depreciated since, it may fairly be stated that Mrs. Gaines, and not Mr. Astor is the "richest *man* in the United States."

Commissioner to Mexico.

MR. SEVIER, Commissioner to Mexico, passed through Mobile on the 30th ult., en route for Mexico. Gen. Kearney arrived in New-Orleans on the 29th, and will proceed by the first conveyance to the City of Mexico.

Editorial Change.

We notice that Mr. WM. J. YOPP has retired from any further connection with the Carolina Gazette, which is now under the sole charge of Mr. JAMES I. BRYAN.

The Members of the Provisional Government of France, have refused to accept remuneration for their services.

From the South.

The New Orleans Delta of the 20th March, which we received yesterday, is full of interesting details from the city of Mexico. Ten columns in small type are devoted to the proceedings of the court of inquiry, held in the city of Mexico, extending from the 16th to the 21st of March. Nearly eight of these are occupied by the case of Gen. Pillow. Mr. Freaner was under long examination as a witness. Gen. Scott then said, the next witnesses would be Mr. Trist and Mr. Peoples, of the American Star.

Freaner (Mustang of the New Orleans Delta) writes on the 17th March:

"There are fifty members of Congress, at present, at Queretaro—there are fifteen at this place who will leave on Monday for the seat of government—there has been an order issued by the Mexican government for the holding the elections in the States from which no delegates have been elected—I have not a doubt expressed among the Mexicans in reference to the ratification of the treaty—I have heard several of the *puro* party say that they would vote for the ratification, and, if possible, put an end to the war. I am of opinion that the vote in favor of ratifying the treaty will be a very strong one. If the treaty should come back from the United States amended, there will, probably, be a good deal of debate and delay."

He writes on the 19th: "From present appearances, I have no doubt but that the Mexican Congress will ratify the treaty as soon as they hear that it will meet the approbation of the United States Senate." But the whole matter was yet involved in uncertainty.—*Washington Union.*

MICHIGAN.—The Senate, to-day, (March 28) indefinitely postponed the "Wilmot Proviso" resolutions passed by the House two months ago.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Arkansas U. S. Senator.—Major S. Borland has been appointed Senator from the State of Arkansas, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sevier.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

A letter of a decidedly important character has been received here, by Gov Brown, of Mississippi, and it gave rise to a very animated conversation in the House. It appears from it that Gen. Taylor is for the Tariff of 1846; is opposed to an 'obsolete idea;' thinks the War just and honorable, and that it should be vigorously prosecuted until the Mexicans are brought to terms; that the Rio Grande, and not the Neuces, is the western boundary of Texas; that he was the true cause of the marching of the arms from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, and by inference the war was not 'unnecessarily and unconditionally begun by the President of the United States.' This tallies with another expression of Gen'l Taylor, that 'no friend of mine is opposed to the war.' The General is also opposed to the Wilmot Proviso.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

The "Inimitable Charley."—The Whig Editors are hard run in their efforts to manufacture enthusiasm in favor of Mr. Manly. The Greensborough Patriot invites the Democrats to "come on with their show"—and the Weldon Herald talks of "the *inimitable Charley* Manly." He *is* "inimitable" in one point of view, for he was defeated for the Senate in this County, among his own neighbors, in 1844, in the most "inimitable" style. We had thought, up to this date, that the Whigs were the "indomitables;" but we bow at once to the superior taste and information of the Weldon Herald. Hurrah for the "inimitable Charley"!—*Raleigh Standard.*

FLORIDA.—In the Tallahassee Floridian of the 25th ultimo, we find the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which convened at Madison Court House on the Monday previous. The Convention was large and enthusiastic. As the result of their labors, they present to the people of Florida the name of William Bailey as the candidate for Governor, and William DuVal as the candidate for Congress. The Floridian is in high spirits with the nominations.

SINGULAR PRESENT TO MR CLAY.—Whilst Mr. Clay was at Pittsburg, recently, he was presented the *whole* of the Declaration of Independence with the signers' names engraved upon the face of a Mexican Dollar, smoothed for the purpose. The engraver is a mere youth, just learning his art.

The *munificent* sum of $200 a year for life is bequeathed by the late John Jacob Astor "to my friend Fitz Green Halleck."

The Boston Traveller relates that a druggist who has of late years been induced to advertise finds his business and profits quadrupled; last year his profits were twenty-five thousand dollars.

Melancholy Disasters.—A most melancholy occurrence took place on the South Carolina Rail Road, on Sunday morning last, about half-past 6 o'clock. The new and improved Engine, Buena Vista, which has been running but little more than one year, whilst on her downward trip—from Hamburg to Charleston, when within about thirty-five miles of the latter city, exploded, scattering the Engine to pieces, and killing three persons, the Engineer, Mr. *George Artope*, and two firemen, *Henry Camer*, and *Cecil Conrad*. The cause of this sad occurrence is enveloped in mystery, as no observer was near the spot when it took place, the Conductor and one other person in attendance being at the extreme end of a very long train of cars. Great confidence was placed in Mr. Artope, by the Company, as a skilful and careful Engineer. The bodies of the unfortunate men were terribly mangled. The Telegraphic wires contiguous to the road were broken by the explosion, cutting off all communication for a time between Charleston and Augusta, and this place.—*Palmetto State Banner of the 11th instant.*

DIED,

In Cabarrus County, on the 11th instant, of convulsions, OLIVIA, daughter of Mr. Samuel N. & Judith E. Black, in the 5th year of her age.

"Life is a span—a fleeting hour—
How soon the vapor flies!
Man is a tender, transient flower,
That e'en in blooming dies."

[*Comm.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. F. W. Freeman, Mr. STEPHEN N. WILSON, to Miss MARY E. J., daughter of Capt. John Flow.

☞ We are authorized to announce **T. N. Alexander, Esq.**, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce **Col. B. W. Alexander**, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce **Col. John M. Earnheardt** as a Candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the ensuing election.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 12.

Bagging,	16 a 20	Iron,	4 a 4½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Lard,	8 a 10
Bacon,	10 a 12	Molasses,	37 a 62½
Butter,	10 a 12	Nails,	6½ a 8
Brandy, Apple	30 a 35	Rice,	$4 a $5
Peach	40 a 45	Sugar Musc.	9 a 00
Coffee, Cuba,	9 a 10	Havana,	9 a 00
Rio,	10 a 11	Loaf,	16 a 18
Java,	13 a 14	Lump,	14 a 16
Cotton,	5 a	Crushed,	15 a 00
Corn,	30 a 35	Do. refi.	15 a 18
Cheese,	12½ a 15	Salt,	$2¾ a 3
Eggs,	6 a 8	Teas,	$1 a 2
Flour,	$4 a $4½	Tallow,	8 a 10
Fowls,	10 a 12½	Whiskey, M.	45 a 50
Pork,	$4¼ a $4½	N. C.	30 a 35

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 4.

(Corrected weekly from the Observer,)

Brandy, peach,	45 a 47	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bacon,	7½	Oats,	a 30
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 7	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 10
Corn,	52 a 55	Salt, bush.	60
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5¾	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 32	Whiskey,	30

CAMDEN MARKET.

Our Cotton market has been very dull the past week; little came in, and still less offered for sale. We quote 4½ to 6 cents. Corn, 55 cents; Oats, bacon, and other produce without change in prices.—*Journal of the 12th instant.*

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—The sales this week do not exceed 40 bales at from 5 to 6¼ cents. Corn, sales at 55 cents. No other change to note.—*Gazette of the 11th inst.*

DOCTOR ROBERT GIBBON

HAVING removed from Lancaster Dist. S. C., respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine and and Surgery to the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity.

☞ Office, No. 7, White Row, Sadler's Hotel.

W. THURLOW CASTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CAMDEN, S. C.,

Office on King Street, opposite the Court-House, in rear of Boyd's Hotel.

Jan. 20, 1848. 3m'21

Proclaim to the Multitude!

THAT every mail conveys to the North, East, South and to the West, the glad tidings, that small outlays have realized.

PRINCELY FORTUNES

At the truly lucky and far-famed Lottery Agency of

PYFER & CO.,

Dealers in Bullion, Bank Notes and Specie,

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

THE attention of persons in want of money is respectfully invited to the following

Magnificent Lotteries

FOR APRIL.

☞ Orders for *Lucky Tickets*, from any section of the country, will be answered by the return mails, and the *Printed Drawings* promptly forwarded.

☞ Names of correspondents never exposed.

Beautiful Schemes!

Pyfer & Co.'s

EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BULLETIN,

Published monthly, and containing Schemes *one month in advance* of the days of drawing, will be sent to any part of the country *gratis*. Persons desiring the Bulletin will please forward their address.

Look Here---18 Drawn Numbers!!

18 *Prizes to only* 7 *Blanks!*

GRAND CAPITAL:

40,000 DOLLARS!

75 numbers—18 ballots.

Whole Tickets only $15—Halves $7,50—Qrs. $3,75

TO BE DRAWN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12th, 1848.

Pyfer & Co., will sell Packages in this extraordinary scheme for only Forty-five Dollars.

In every Package of 25 tickets there must be 18 Prizes!

Postage on orders for Tickets defrayed both ways by Pyfer & Co.

Schemes of Lotteries and any explanation in reference thereto, given at this office, *free of charge.*

12,000 DOLLARS!

66 numbers—11 drawn ballots.

Whole Tickets only $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

TO BE DRAWN

FRIDAY, APRIL 14th, 1848.

Packages only Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents.

Dealings with this Agency are managed with *great privacy*, as Schemes, Drawings and Bulletins are always forwarded in letter form *carefully sealed.*

10,000 DOLLARS!

72 numbers—11 drawn ballots.

Whole Tickets only $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

TO BE DRAWN

FRIDAY, APRIL 21st, 1848.

Packages only Fourteen Dollars.

Funds, current in the different sections of the country, always on hand for the accommodation of strangers.

Drafts, payable at sight, promptly remitted to all parts of the Union for Prizes sold at this office.

10,000 DOLLARS!

75 numbers—14 ballots!

Whole Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

TO BE DRAWN

FRIDAY, APRIL 28th, 1848.

Packages only Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents.

☞ Orders, to be properly and *promptly* attended—to ensure a handsome return in Prize money, and cash payment at sight, must be directed to the *old established, far-famed and truly fortunate*

LOTTERY DEALERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1 Light Street,

Baltimore, Md.

April 3, 1848. 6m'31

R. M. & R. C. ROBINSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

One Door South of Kerr's Hotel,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1849:

A.
Alexander, Junius
Alexander, Thos. H. 3
Alexander, Miss S. R. 2
Alexander, J. J.
Alexander, Azariah 2
Alexander, Rufus
Allen, H. C.
Alexander, J. P. or Silas

B.
Birney, Elsaran L.
Boys, Miss M. D.
Blackwood, George J.
Black, Wm.
Breighton, Joseph M.
Black, Col John
Burr & Arnold,
Blake, Mrs. Lydia,

C.
Chaderick, Capt. J. R. 3
Combs, Mary
Cathey, Wm.
Cunningham, Rev. H. B.

D.
Davidson, Mrs. Jane 2
Davis, John S.
Dinkins, Miss Ugenia
Dews, Geo. W.
Davis, Israel P.

E.
Elwms, Mrs.

F.
Frew, Miss Mary A.
Finney, Erwin

G.
Goodlake, Thos. W.
George, Miss Emily 2
Grier, Rob't.
Gywnn & Patterson,
Galloway, John
George, John
Grier, Isaac
Gipson, James
Garland, John R.
Gibson, J. M.

H.
Henderson, H. M.
Henderson, Isaac S.
Houston, George W.
Hoey, Samuel
Hunter, Mrs. Esther A.
Hipp, John
Hipp, Wm.
Hudson, Bonaparte
Hunter, John
Henson, John
Hayden, J. M.
Hubbard, J. & Co.

J.
Johnston, Elijah
Jones, Miss Mary
Jenkins, Wm. C.

K.
Kimbrill, J. L.
Kistler, Mrs. Frances
Kelly, James
Kirkpatrick, Hugh

L.
Low, Pinkney
Longstaff, Thomas
Lyde, Miss Frances J.

M.
Morris, Miss Martha 2
McGlure, James L.
Montgomery Miss M. J. 2
Moore, Miss Catharine
McGinnis, Mrs. Naomi
McCracken, Miss Ellen
Moore, John

N.
Neagle, Matthew
Nutall, Joseph

O.
Orr, Silas

P.
Perkins, Churchill
Parks, Mrs. Susan
Parks, Miss Martha
Phifer, Miss Mary B.
Parks, Miss Sarah
Potts, John M.
Potts, James M.

R.
Rebans, Ezekiel
Ross, Miss Sarah A.
Ross, Miss E.
Rosenthal, T. M.
Robison, Clarissa H.
Rhodes, Miss Nancy
Robison, Alexander
Rea, Green L.

S.
Simpson, Richard 2
Scott, James M.
Sleight, S. C.
Stewart, Everett
Stanly, Elizabeth
Smith, Calvin D.
Stanford, Moses

T.
Taylor, James
Thomas, J. M.
Thomas, John
Torrence, Miss Mary
Taylor, Wm.

W.
Welsh, David
Wilson, Miss S. A.
Wents, Jeremiah
Woodgate, John W.
Wallace, Williamson
Williamson, Capt. Geo.
Wilson, Albert
Watt, Rev. James B.
Wallace, Wilson
Wanen, Miss Jane E. 2
Williams, George
Ward, Benjamin N.
White, Leonard

A. BEATY, P. M.

April 5, 1848. 3t'31

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

CARSON & REID

HAVE the pleasure to inform their friends and customers, that they *are* now receiving at the old stand of *R. C. Carson*, a superior assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods.

Their stock of Dress Goods for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, will be found to comprise one of the largest and most fashionable that they have ever offered before. They would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to their assortment of

Silk Muslins, Ginghams of every quality and price,

Silks, Jaconet, Barage and Lawn Muslins, Splendid Shawls and Scarfs, new styles, French Worked Collars and Chimizets, Ribbons, Laces, Artificials, Gloves, &c.

For Gentlemen's Wear:

They have Cloths, cassimeres, Drab D'Ete, Tweeds, Linens and Drillings of every deseription. Also,

A Large Assortment of Gentlemen's

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hats,

Boots and Shoes, Hardware, rocke ry, Saddlery and Groceries.

☞ Those who wish to supply themselves with the newest, and most fashionable styles of the season, will do well to give us an early call.

Charlotte, N. C., April 5, 1848. 3t'31

J. A. SADLER'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to return his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal and generous patronage which has been extended to him since opening the above house, and hopes, by constant attention to business and unwearying efforts to promote the comfort of his patrons, to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has excellent stabling, faithful and experienced ostlers, and keeps his table supplied with the best which the market affords, and hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES A. SADLER.

Charlotte, April 5, 1848. 1y'31

NEW FIRM.

SPRINGS & BRAWLEY,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together in business, and would now say that they have the most extensive and intend keeping the

Largest assortment of Goods

ever kept in this place, either for wholesale or retail. We would ask those wishing to purchase, to call and examine our prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at very reduced prices either for cash or to punctual dealers. Among our assortment we will mention a few of the leading articles for cash and every thing else priced accordingly:

Sugar, 11lbs. for		$1	00
Coffee, 11lbs. for		1	00
Molasses,			40 gallon.
Nails,			6¼
Iron, hammered,			3
" Rolled,			4½
Salt,		1	00 bushel—sack 2 75
Bagging,	16 to		20
Casting,			3
Soal leather,	11½ to		25
Negro shoes, 50	to		$1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle immediately, as I am determined to have my books closed either by cash, notes or judgments, by the first of April.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 13, 1848. tf'20

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Agriculture.

Charcoal.

Charcoal is a valuable manure, and applied directly to the soil in a pulverized state, produces excellent effects. It acts by rendering the soil more permeable to atmospheric air, by absorbing and retaining for the use of plants the ammonia of the atmosphere, or such as falls in showers; by rendering soils with which it is incorporated warmer; and by furnishing a constant supply of carbonic gas to growing plants. The great productiveness of what are called coal-hearths, or those places where charcoal has been burned, has long been a common remark, but this was commonly attributed to the ashes, burned earth, &c., on such spots, rather than the coal. The use of coal alone, however, shows that though these other matters not without their value, the greater additional fertility of these places is mostly owing to the coal. Immense quantities of this substance are wasted in the vicinity of forges, furnaces, shops, &c., which would be of great value, were farmers to collect such refuse or dust coal, and apply them to their farms. On heavy soils in Europe, it has long been customary to pare the surface, and burn the turf so collected, taking care to incorporate as much of the clay as will properly consist with the ignition of the turf. This burnt mass of clay and ashes is scattered over the ground, and is found to make a valuable dressing on such soils.—*North Carolina Farmer.*

Summering Manure.—Notwithstanding all that has been said and written showing that fresh manure immediately applied to the land, or such as is preserved in tanks or under cover, or by a mixture with straw or earth, is at least four times the value of that left in the barn-yard all summer exposed to sun and rain, wasting its richness in the air, and drenching its fertilizing salts away; yet many farmers still believe, or act upon the principle of belief, that manure is like cider, growing better with age; and thus their dung is safely kept in the yard till August or September, a great nuisance to all around, and a sad loss to the growing crops. We are well aware that rotted manure is considered indispensable for certain crops, and therefore many say they prefer to sustain the loss of its rotting to the inconvenience of using it in an unfermented state. Let those who thus think consider that when manure has become rotted it is then mere humus or vegetable matter, such as decomposed leaves of trees, straw, corn stalks, muck, turf, peat, road and ditch scrapings, which may be had on every farm to answer the same purpose as rotted manure. How many farmers let all these substances go to waste, thus subjecting themselves to a double loss—a depreciation in the value of their manure, and a neglect of the vegetable matters on their premises and around them.

"Lice on Cattle."

Mr. Editor: Much has been said in regard to killing "Lice on Cattle." Among all the hostilities of the day there is none so simple and efficient as *Mercurial Ointment* (unguentum;) this is generally found at the apothecaries or stores and is easily made, viz: 1 lb. quicksilver, 7 lbs. lard; rub the quicksilver with a little soft turpentine in a mortar until the globules disappear, then mix it thoroughly with the lard; before applying it to your stock reduce this with an equal quantity of lard and rub a little between their horns on their bows, &c.,—a piece as large as a small walnut is sufficient for any bullock. C.

Necessity of Manuring.

It is obvious that the manuring of a farm should only be limited by the ability of the owner. On a plentiful supply of manures, is depending the amount of his crops, and consequently the extent to which his labor is rewarded. There is no expenditure on a farm, so safe as that for manure; and the labor required to increase it, is never labor lost; at least, if directed by an ordinary share of agricultural knowledge and skill. Every source of supply should be made available; nothing capable of fertilizing should be lost. The farmer who takes from his soil more than he returns to it, is surely impoverishing it and if he escapes such a calamity himself, he leaves to his successors a worn out farm. If he returns as much as he receives, his farm retains its original fertility only; but the true farmer will scarcely be content with this: to increase its fertility, and the amount and quality of the crop taken from the soil should be the aim of the husbandman. This done his labor is lessened, his profits are greater, his farm is worth more; nor must the pleasure arising from beautiful fields, golden harvests, fine animals, accumulating prosperity, be omitted in making up our estimate of the advantages of successful culture. Manure may be a homely subject, but on its preparation and use every thing is depending. Without it, the deep green of our pastures, the golden yellow of our corn-fields, and the fine beef and white loaf of our tables could not exist. To the farmer, manure must be the first thing and it must be the last thing, with it, he can do everp thing; without it, nothing.—*North Carolina Farmer.*

Philosophy of Farming—Here is the secret of good farming. You cannot take from the land more than you restore to it, in some shape or other, without ruining it, and so destroying your capital. Different soils may require different modes of treatment and cropping, but in every variety of soil these are the golden rules to attend to: Drain until you find that the water that falls from heaven does not stagnate in the soil but runs through it and off it freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose, powdery loam, that the sun and air readily pass through. Let no weed occupy the place where a useful plant could possibly grow. Collect every particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crops in that course which experience has shown to lead to success in their growth, and to an enrichment and not impoverishment of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in the soil, and its leaves in the air.—*Agriculturist.*

Sheep forsaking their Lambs.—Young ewes sometimes manifest a reluctance to give suck to their offspring, and the same is sometimes the case with elderly sheep that have reared progeny for several seasons. Whenever this is the case with a young or old animal, most farmers have a ready and efficient remedy. Only turn in your dog, and the affiliation or adoption of the woolly bantling will be emphatically acknowledged, and at once. The natural instinct of affection will be aroused, and the mother will rush to the succor and defence of the forsaken.—*Olive Branch.*

Weight of Metal.

To find the weight of wrought iron, ascertain the number of cubic inches in the piece, and multiply by 2.816, the weight of one cubic inch; the product will be the weight in pounds.

To find the weight of cast iron, ascertain as above and multiply by 2.007.

To find the weight of copper, ascertain as above and multiply by 3.118; the product is the weight in pounds.

To find the weight of lead, ascertain as above, and multiply by 4.015, the product is the weight in pounds.

To Make Good Cheese.—The Stilton cheese is made by putting the night's cream, without any portion of the skimmed milk, to the milk of the following morning; but those who wish to make it very fine add a still greater quantity of cream. and, of conrse, the richness of the cheese depends on the amount which is used. Butter is also said to be sometimes mixed with it. The rennet is then added without any coloring; and when the curd has come, it is taken out without being broken, and put whole into a sieve or drainer, where it is pressed with weights until completely cleared of whey; when dry, it is put with a clean cloth, into a hooped chessant (or mould) and placed under the press, the outer coat being first salted; when sufficiently firm to be removed from this mould the cheese is placed upon a dry board, and tightly bound in a cloth, which is changed daily, in order to avoid all danger of cracks in the skin, until this is found to be tolerably well crusted; after which it is no longer used, and the cheese requires no other care than being frefrequently turned upside down, and occasionally brushed.

To Prevent Wood Decaying.—Take 12 ounces of rosin and 8 ounces roll brimstone, each coarsely powdered, and three gallons of train oil. Heat them slowly, gradually adding 4 ounces of beeswax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. What remains unused will become solid on cooling, and may be re melted on subsequent occasions. When it is used add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any color you want, first ground in some of the oil, as will give the shade you want; then lay it on with a brush as hot and thick as you can; some days after the first coat is dried give it a second. It will preserve plank for ages, and prevent the weather from driving through brick work. Common white paint may be used on the top of it, if required for the sake of appearance. Two coats should always be given and in compound machinery the separate parts should be varnished before they are put together, after which it will be prudent to give a third to the joints or any other part which is peculiarly exposed to the action of moisture, such as water-shoots, flood gates, the beds of carts, the tops of posts, and all the timber which is near or within the ground. Each coat should dry before the parts are joined, or the last coat applied. The composition should be applied when the wood is perfectly dry. It is necessary to mention that compositions made of hot oil, should for the sake of security, be heated in metallic vessels, in the open air; for when the oil is brought to the boiling point, or six hundred of Fahrenheit, the vapor catches fire, and though a lower degree of temperature should be used in the process, it is not always possible to regulate the heat, or to prevent the overflowing of the materials; in either of which cases, where the melting is performed in a house, fatal accidents might happen.—*Archives of Useful Knowledge.*

Improved Candle Wicks.—An improved candle may be made by steeping cotton wicks in lime-water, in which a considerable quantity of salt-petre (nitre) has been dissolved. By this means is obtained a pure flame and a superior light; a more perfect combustion is insured; snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax-lights; and the candles thus made do not run or waste. The wicks should be thoroughly dry before they are covered with tallow, otherwise they will not burn with a uniform and clear light.

Gapes in Chickens may easily be cured by giving them small crumbs of dough impregnated with a little soft soap; once or twice is sufficient.

Cider Cake—Take two pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, half pound of butter, a pint of cider, add cloves and cinnamon, and two tea spoons full of pearl ash.

Ring Worm, may be, in most cases, simply cured by scratching around the outer surface with the point of a sharp pin. The disease will not pass the line if the skin is thus cut.

Stage Line.

THE undersigned would inform the travelling public, that he is now running a line of

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Lincolnton, Nov. 10, 1847. 313 tf

Dwight's American Magazine.

THIS amusing and interesting family Work, illustrated with many engravings, and containing an extraordinary variety and amount of valuable reading matter, is about to close the third volume, and subscribers to the fourth are invited. The character of this work is attested by the religious and secular press. It is warmly recommended to every family by the New York Observer, Christian Advocate, Recorder, Express, Courier, &c.

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Vols. 1, 2 and 3, (each with about 800 pages and 150 engravings,) for sale in muslin, or half-bound, at $2 50 each. For $10 those three volumes, and any work in the market, not over $1 50, will be delivered at the house of purchasers in Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore and intermediate places, free of charge; and vol. 4th will also be sent monthly, as above.

Valuable seeds sent to subscribers. Seven copies of Vol. 4 for $10; three copies for $5.

☞ Particularly recommended for Holiday Presents. Edited by Theodore Dwight, Express office, 112 Broadway.

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THE undersigned, Commissioners for that purpose, appointed by the Board of Directors of the *Charlotte and South Carolina Rail-Road Company*, have opened books for further subscriptions to the stock of said Company, at the store of Davidson & Spratt in the town of Charlotte.

CHAS. J. FOX,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALEY OATES,
RO. F. DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM W. ELMS,
JAS. W. OSBORNE.

Sept. 20, 1847. 308-f

THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED BY A. H. SIMMONS & CO.,
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NEW TYPE AND SPLENDID PAPER.

The January number, to be ready on the fifth of December, will be in entirely new type, and with a new and more beautiful style of paper.

ORIGINAL STORIES ILLUSTRATED.

A great feature of this Magazine for 1848 will be the publication of original stories, illustrated by original engravings, an enterprize so costly as heretofore to have been ventured on only by this periodical. Mrs. Stephens, the greatest of living female authors, has already written a thrilling tale to be thus illustrated; and others will also be given.

A PRIZE NUMBER FOR JANUARY.

We thought, last year, that we had published a January number such as never could be surpassed; but for January, 1848, we shall issue one far excelling it, and infinitely superior to any ever seen in America. We have the plates for that number, each of which is worth the subscription price. Send and see!

THE VERY LALEST FASHIONS.

We have arrangements by which we can excel all cotemporaries in the lateness and beauty of our fashions. For 1848 we shall give, each month, a full description of the fashions, prepared by a celebrated dress-maker, and written in a style to be understood by every lady, as well as by the professional milliner.

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We shall introduce in 1848, several novelties, among them descriptions of all the popular dances, accompanied by engravings; also a department which shall keep the run of all new fashions in furniture, &c.; also new receipts; also fresh styles of embroidery, netting, &c. In short, we shall make the Magazine useful to the family, as well as ornamental to the parlor.

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NOTICE.

AT the January Sessions, 1848, of Mecklenburg County Court, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of C. T. Alexander, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ISAAC N. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
January 27, 1848. tf'22

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WE issue this Prospectus to apprise the public of renewed preparations on our part to publish the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the approaching session, and to invite subscriptions.—The two Houses having contracted with us for the work, on such terms as enable us *now* to make complete reports, to multiply and issue the numbers in quicker succession than heretofore, and without increasing the price to subscribers, we hope to make a good return for the liberality and high official sanction thus bestowed on the publication. We shall increase the volume at least one-third beyond the ordinary bulk, and endeavor to add to its usefulness by extending still further its large circulation.

This last is not the least important point in the view of Congress. Faithful and durable reports of the debates of the body are of value in proportion to the extent of their circulation among the people. It is in this way that Congress is brought into the presence of its remote constituents—that it obtains easy access and holds communication with them from day to day, and renders the Government really representative.

Having received from all parties in Congress the strongest marks of approbation and confidence, in the liberal means and permanent contract voted to continue the work, we shall not be found wanting in the impartiality and industry necessary to the due fulfilment of the engagement on our part. The next session will task to the utmost the best efforts of those connected with the undertaking. It will be distinguished by discussions of extraordinary interest and results of abiding concern. The war, its origin and conduct by officers in the cabinet and in the field, will furnish subjects of profound inquiry and consideration. The terms of peace, the disposition to be made of conquests, the consequences to be drawn from all that has been done, as affecting parties in this country, and especially as bearing on the approaching Presidential election, will open up novel and powerfully operating discussions, rendering the councils at Washington during the next year as pregnant of good or evil to the continent as those of Rome were to the Old World in the days of her early energy. Such a field for deliberation and action was never presented at any previous Congress. All that has transpired, or may hereafter transpire before the close of the approaching session of Congress, in New Mexico, California, in the capital or Mexico, and the provinces still dependant on it, will come under the consideration of the next Congress. Its debates will contain the history of the war, and its action determine its results, whether they be decided by arms or diplomacy. And whatever is developed concerning this vast and interesting matter on the floor of Congress or in the Executive messages, will be found recorded in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

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Every member will have an opportunity to read his remarks before they are put to press, and alter our report if he shall think it incorrect.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one of the Congressional Globe and one of the Appendix; but during the remainder of a session, there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore, we calculate that the Congressional Globe and Appendix together will make near 3,000 large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevier and nonpareil. We furnish complete Indexes to both at the end of a session.

We will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be miscarried, or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that we should not be able to supply *all* the lost numbers.

We have a few surplus copies of the Congressional Globe for the last session of Congress, which we will sell for the original subscription price—$1 a copy. We have no surplus copies of the Appendix for that session.

TERMS:

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Proprietors of newspapers who copy this prospectus before the first day of December, and send us one copy of their paper containing it, marked around with a pen to direct our attention to it, shall have their names entered on our books for one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session.

Our prices for these papers are so low that we cannot afford to credit them out. Therefore, no person need consume time in writing for them, unless the money accompanies the order.

Subscriptions should be here by the 13th December, at farthest, to ensure all the numbers.

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